WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-EAST LYNNE, Mrs. D. P. Bowers NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parislanz

THIS EVENING-M. Harts, the libratorist-THE INDIAS BASKET TRICK and HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR Battines at 2 p. m. THIS EVENING-THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wiestleigt. Mas Kale Newton. THIS AFTERNOON-LONG STRIKE Maticals.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING—GRIFFITH GAUNT, Or. JEALOUSY.
J. E. Mortiner, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gomesbirs, Maria Wilkins, Miss Rose Eptings. Matinée et l'o'clock.

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THIS EVENING-MACBETH. Mr. Charles Dillon. Mailuée at

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- We new remedy for Calarth breaks up this terrible disease at a toursain head, removes at once pain in the temples, noises in the beach, defaution discharges, obstruction of the breaking tubes, third breaks, and obliterates this learn-tonous mistady, in all its forms, forever Sond stamp for pamphies to Gumarry Kouros, office No. 11 Annost. A BUSINESS EDUCATION—TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADMET. No. 269 Bowery. Private Tuition, day and ovening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar, ke. Thorough instruction given. No classes.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at an early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

Le On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found the Army and Navy Guzettes, the Notices of New Publi-cations, "Books of the Week," the Working-roomen's Protective Union, a description of the New Metropolitan Sarings Bank Building, reports of the regular meetings of the Board of Health and of the Commissioners of Charities, Obituary Notices, the Monetary Article and

The Tennessee House of Representatives has extended the benefit of the new bounty bill to the relatives of dead black soldiers as well as white. Last Spring this act of justice was defeated, and its adoption shows a moral progress of which the State may well be proud.

The Convention of the American Equal Rights Association, which will meet at Albany next Tuesday, has the attention of many earnest reformers, who desire to remove the prejudice which makes color a bar to full citizenship. The subject of woman's right to vote will also be brought before it.

Gov. Fenton has appointed Hon. James R. Whitney a Commissioner to investigate the charges preferred by the Citizens' Association against Street Commissioner Cornell. Mr. Jno. Sedgwick will, in like manner, inquire into the alleged official malfeasance of Controller Brennan.

Judge Michael Connolly has been nominated for the office of Controller, by the Independent Democrats of the City, at whose instance the Republicans united on Gen. Halpine, and secured his election as Register. The nomination is therefore backed by a large and very influential popular vote. Judge Connolly is a long-avowed enemy of the Ring.

The National Intelligencer, in a more humane article than usual, realizes "that there never can be a stable peace in this country until the colored race are made entirely equal before the law in regard to Civil Rights." The Intelligencer can well afford, after this. to take a step further, and transplant itself from sentiment to justice. Civil Rights cannot be guaranteed without Impartial Suffrage, nor will any other plan bring perfect healing and forgiveness to the estranged

An Atlantic Cable telegram informs us that the Rebel bondholders are about to bring their claims to he notice of the British government as a set-off to the Alabama claims. Either the said bondholders are disposed to be facetions, or some wag has been perpetrating a heax. As we can hardly imagine that these speculating gentlemen are in a mood for joking about heir investments in Confederate bonds, we incline to the opinion that the telegram is a concection. Possily the report has been set affoat by a bondholder, who, sold badly himself, would like in his turn to sell a few greenborns.

A telegram in The Chicago Times assures us that Southern men in Washington indorse the position lately taken by that paper, preferring the broad platform of Universal Amnesty for Impartial Suffrage to foot the bill-or else we shall. the Constitutional Amendment, Mr. Trescott, wellknown in connection with the Rebellion, and as an Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, adopts this view as that of his own State, South Carolina. We shall be glad if the mass of Southern thinkers resently declare themselves with equal wisdom and people listened to apecches not always lively, but of a few years hence as the South Sea bub-

frankness. Their plain duty is to speak out at once, and boldly.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS The country is said to be prosperous; yet almost every one is dissatisfied, and there are many portents of trouble at hand. The manufacturing class and the cities complain of extortion and dear food; the farmers respond that goods are dear and merchants and manufacturers wellowing in wealth. The captalist says he cannot build or improve because labor and materials are so dear; the laborer retorts that living is so costly that, high as his wages are, he can scarcely get on. All but a very few realize that we are in a false position; each insists that we shall get out of it at the expense of somebody else.

The sky grows so squally that business is threatened with stagnation. Manufacturers are stopping their works because they can no longer place their goods; merchants are selling little in the present, and wish they had sold less in the past. The South bas been glutted with costly fabrics which she does not need and cannot pay for; and protests on mercantile paper are uncomfortably plentiful. The eight Wallstreet firms which regulate the price of gold, making it cheap when they have it to lend and dear when they choose to call it in, are at their wit's end to keep up the premium, and would be utterly awamped if Secretary McCulloch would only buy up and extinguish some kind of Public Debt with his surplus gold. The Corn orop being large, the West is full of Hogs, and the great operators who manage the Pork market dare not buy and pack at the prices of last year, and are compelled to let the market settle, to their own heavy loss. Nobody wants to hold Butter and Cheese at current rates; Beef and Mutton, though still high, are falling, for Poultry is so cheap and abundant that the poor can't afford to eat Beef. Our markets are glutted with produce and fabrics; and all know that, unless there shall be a fresh debauch of Paper Money, prices of nearly everything must be lower.

Now, then, is the time-if Congress and the Treasury could be induced to think so-to resume Specie Payments. Those who are not ready never will be. If a year and a half of peace, with an abundant Revenue and a diminishing Debt, have not sufficed for preparation, twenty years would not answer any better. In fact, there are to-day more debt and more pecuniary interest in the way of Resumption than there were in June, 1865. We shall never resume unless we try to; and whenever we really try we shall resume. And, since we are to have a season of declining prices and stagnant trade, why not resolve to go down to hard-pan at once? Let us resume-there is nothing wanting but the will-and have Specie prices for Labor, Produce and Goods. Then, thousands will invest in railroadmaking, building, &c., &c., who are now deterred by the consideration that what costs \$15,000 will be worth but \$10,000 when we get down to rock-bottom, as we surely must and shall. Do let us descend from the clouds and stand once more on terra firms. If this was ever right, it is right generally, and is especially right now.

A COUPLE OF BROKERS.

That the spirit of speculation, which is now so rife, should lay hold on the wise men of Washington, is not surprising; and no one would be astonished to learn that members of the Cabinet, and even Mr. Johnson himself, now and then, hazard their little balances on the little kite-flying of the innocents of Wall-st. Human nature is weak, and even the chastening effect of a reverse view of the Fall elecions may not suffice to restrain great statesmen from a gratification of their natural passion for the rouge et noir of the stock market. It is sad to think that those whom the nation holds in such unlimited esteem are thus weak; but we cannot expect to get all the virtues for the meager salaries of our chiefs. They will have their little fling; and we can only ask that they venture their own money and cover their own "shorts."

In the abstract, they would, doubtless, concede the justice of this proposition, but if rumor is to be believed, they are setting up business on Government account, which may prove anything but satisfactory to those who are to furnish the "margin." Mr. Lieut.-Gen. Sherman and Mr. Minister Campbell have gone to Mexico to represent the nation in a transaction of very questionable promise and still more questionable justice. It is reported that they are to open shop at Vera Cruz, and that this opulent \$50,000,000, more or less, for a speculation which will, at least, bring us diversion, if it do not bring us profit. Emperor Max is said to be tired of his contract, and to be on his way to the shades of Miramar. All this is very well: and, if left to themselves, the Mexicans will adjust the matter to their own satisfaction, in their own way. They may not do it very successfully, but that is their business. If they choose to continue their old dissensions, we may pity them, but we have no right to interfere with them. Let us wish them well, and give them our friendly assistance; but, in the name of common decency and of common prudence, let jus not do what we seem

It is currently believed, in well-informed businesscirles, that the Administration brokers are to negotiate a big thing in Mexicans-being sent for that purpose on the shrewd hint of M. Montholon that there is a chance for a corner. Divested of blatherskite-such as "Monroe Doctrine," " Protection to a Sister Republic." "Sheltering folds of the American Flag." and similar twaddle, the thing is as follows: The Mexican people are to be assumed (by what authority is not stated) to owe from fifty to a hundred million dollars to France, as a compensation for old claims, and for an ineffectual attempt to enforce those claims by bloodshed and usurpation. France, having fought for ber money and been whipped on a field of her own choosing, would be naturally glad to get the money nevertheless, and to be paid for the whipping into the bargain. Campbell is supposed to play Diplomat mirabile dictu-and suggest to Mexico that she ought to pay the money, and that he will kindly arrange with Mr. Gen. Castelneau to accept his millions in the form of United States 3 per cent, bonds, which will be issued for the sake of peace, humanity, conciliation, and all that sort of thing, you know, and Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. At this point in the negotiations, Sherman comes forward, as Big Injun, which he knows how to do, and lends the mysterious aid of his gentle influence, to the confusion of whom it may concern, to, at least, a belief in the prudence of quiet concession. With good backing at Washington, the thing will work, and the outrage will be accomplished, because Mexico is in no condition to resist the blandishments and threats which will be implied or expressed by our agents, while Juarez is in condition to buy our assistance at a high price. If accomplished, the United States will have added largely to her territory, which is already too large on that boundary; will have acquired a large Spanishspeaking, "Greaser" population; will have opened an account, of which the first millions will be only an item; will have decided that Mexico ought to pay to France a sum which France fought for and could n't get, and which Mexico thinks she ought not to pay; and will have expressed approval of the high-handed measure by which Napoleon, in our days of sorest trial, attempted to insert a wedge which should aid in severing the Union. Somebody will grow rich and powerful through this stock-jobbing, and Mexico will

The late canvass in our State was remarkable for fullness of attendance at the meetings, at least of the Republicans (perhaps at those of the Democrats also), and for the patient and eager interest wherewith the

which they rarely seemed to find too long. Never ble, the Tulip mania, the Morus Multicaulis before were the calls to "Go on," when a speaker semed about to close, so general and hearty.

Among the friends in need from other States owerfully sided in our canvass of this, the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, Gen. WALTER HARRI MAN of New-Hampshire, Gov. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN and the Hon. G. A. GROW of Pennsylvania, the Hon. J. M. Ash-LEY, Gen. CARRY and the Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY of Ohio, were preeminently effective. There were others from abroad who did us good service-to say nothing here of our own speakers-and doubtless some whom we have not named were as affective as some of those instanced above; but we happen to recall these brethren to whom the Republicans of our State are under lasting obligations.

" WHEN THE DEIL WAS SICK."

The Sun, though professing independence of parties, gave John T. Hoffman a zealous and effective support throughout our late contest. While avowing a zealous devotion to Manbood Suffrage in Great Britain, it did its best to defeat Manhood Suffrage in the United States. But the election is now over; and it recognizes the fact that some issues have been settled by it which cannot be revived-that the Democracy of the Future must be quite other than the Sham Democracy of the recent past. Here is its warning to the party which has just been beaten in spite of its support: THE DEMOCRATIC PATIENT

"The Democratic doctors are now engaged in an interesting discussion upon the chances of saving the life of their party. Some of them seem to think that there is still enough vitality in the old body to admit of list restoration to political health while others are inclined to think that the late elections gave it a backset from which it cannot possibly recover. The doctors, therefore disagree in the case, as doctors proverbially do, and this makes the subject all the more worthy of examination. It will be admitted, at the outset, that everything should be done to save the old party and restore it to the youthful vigor and purity which it enloyed in its palmy days. But, is it possible to so restore it? That can be determined only by a thorough diagnosia. If corruption has not entirely eaten away its vitals, we believe that it might be saved by a skillful course of political medication. There is no doubt that it is corrupt, for, during the long period when it had possession of the Government, it lived high and indulged in dissipation. Still, we believe that its case is not hopeless. It is very low, to be sure, and has barely survived the late elections, but a good prescription and careful nursing might yet bring it back to a life of usefulness, and reinstate it in the affections of the people. But in order to do that, the quacks and charatans who have been pouring their nostrums into it during the last few years must be at once discharged. Unless that be done, the corsucats might as well be purchased at once. An entirely new course of treatment founded upon practical common sense, and in keeping with the progress of the age, is what the Democratic party needs to restore it to the healthful condition which it once enjoyed. Instead of being doctored with Savery pills, and State Rights Intiments as it has been for years past it must now undergo a course of modern medication, and availow good, large does of Equal Rights, Freedom, Patriotism, National Progress, and Advanced Givilization. It must now choose whether it party have been sent.

Remarks by The Tribune.

The Sun reminds us forcibly of that old Joe Miller touching the rural lout who, having got blind drunk, and been for several hours utterly oblivious, at length awoke to consciousness and a perplexity which he thus elucidated--" Be I Giles Scroggins, or be I not? If I be Giles Scroggins, I 've lost six good oxen; if I ben't Giles Scroggins, then I 've found a cart." Mr. Webster in '48 insisted that, if the Whigs were

to join the distinctive Free-Soilers of that year, the party would still be the Whig party; only Martin Van Buren would be the head of it.

Let us suppose that the so-called Democratic party should frankly accept The Sun's counsel - should eschew henceforth both "Slavery pills and State Rights liniments," and instead "swallow good, large doses of Equal Rights, Freedom, Patriotism, National Progress and Advanced Civilization "-it would doubtless win back many who have renounced it and win over some who have steadfastly opposed it; but would it be able to hold those who now rally around its standard? How would Petroleum V. Nasby and his very numerous disciples relish the change. "When I was a boy," grumbled an old fogy, "they taught us to love rum and hate niggers: now, they want us to hate rum and love niggers: for my part, I greatly prefer the old discipline." There was a great deal of human nature, and especially of Democratic nature, in that and unembarrassed people is to put up a margin of old fogy. And it will be found a difficult job to convince the burners of negro orphan asylums and school houses, the assailants of negro camp meetings in prayer-time, that a party which rejects "Slavery pills and State Rights liniments," and stands for "Equal Rights, Freedom and Advanced Civilization," is that on which their "young affections" were lavished. Does The Sun imagine that such a party, with such principles, as it contemplates, could carry the Five Points, Mackerelville, the Hook, and the Dead Rabbit district, by a vote of more than ten to one? If it does, it is sorely mistaken. It is its supposed leniency to vice and crime that gives the Sham Democracy so strong a hold on the depraved and profligate quarters of our City. Take the brothels and grog-shops out of our City, and no man on earth

> Democratic majority. We would not discourage The Sun in its efforts to improve the Democratic party; but we have no faith in their success. That party was long since deserted by thousands of its best and noblest supportors expressly because, after long and patient effort, they were convinced that it would not and could not be made what The Sun seems to suppose it may be. Perhaps The Sun may have read an anotherm touching the expediency of putting new wine into new bottles, which seems to us to shed light on the

> believes that it would give anything like its present

THE COURSE OF TRADE UNDER RESUMP-TION.

Attempts are made to strengthen the waning speculative feeling in all commodities, and of stocks in particular, by parading the prices paid in March, 1864, just before the panic of that season. A more correct idea of the value of property is had by comparing prices in 1859, when specie payments were the fashion, and the financial effairs of the nation undisturbed by the issue of a thousand millions of irredeemable paper, circulating as money. To make this point clear, the following table will be found complete. The first column shows the prices with gold at par. The second, when the financial balloon was at its highest point under the stimulus of paper money and speculation; and the third, when the gas seems on the eve of being withdrawn by retiring legal tenders:

Sept., 1856, March, 1964 Gold at The balloon per. "full." Advance. . S. 6s of 1808.... ew-York Central. 601 per share 1:25 per share 1:25 per share 121 per share 1121 per share 1122 per share 122 per share 122 per share 132 per share 113 Hedigan Southern 6 1182 1192 1 Hinois Central 6 128 72 1 Jerr. & Pitts not active 132 132 1 Western not active 8 58 ort Wayne not active 1522 1522 With gold at par, come when it may, a fourth column

will be produced, which will approach nearer to the figues of 1859 than to those of 1864, or of November, 1866. The business of the roads quoted has grown largely since 1859; but no sane person will claim that it is represented by the advance in prices. Present quotations are mainly the result of an enormous bank expansion upon irredeemable paper, fostering speculation more rampant and widely diffused than is recorded by any historian of modern finance. These prices of railway shares represent a degree of mania in speculation which will be as astounding to the reader

fever, and Maine wild lands, are now. No one can read the reports of Secretaries Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch in regard to the demoralizing effect of paper money, and not fail to see that their statements were within the truth, and acknowledge with them that no time should be lost in regaining the old and secure basis of specie payments. This return to specie payments has numerous opponents, and with reason. To the debtor for commodities bought with gold at a premium, it insures certain loss; and this class resists it, to gain time enough to get out. But, while one prudent man gets out, ten "enterprising men" go in; and specie payments will surely find in existence a large class to be broken. This fact does not make it less imperative upon the Government to resume at the earliest possible moment, allowing the few to suffer in order that the many may go forth upon their business engagements on a solid basis. It is useless now to call in question the expediency of any financial plan adopted to preserve the life of the Government. What Congress has to do is to relieve the country from the effect of "necessary evils." Its plain duty is to fund at the earliest moment all the 7.30s and compound notes, and to destroy every dollar of legal tender it can get into its possession from its excess of income, above interest on the debt and an econom ical administration of the Government. The recent announcement that the Secretary of the Treashry has canceled four millions more of legal tenders, and that he will not use the fifty millions of reserve, is the most gratifying statement the Treasury has made since 1862, when the desperate resource of manufacturing legal tenders was sanctioned. It should be regarded as a final warning, to debtors and speculators upon borrowed money, that the Government means to do its duty in this matter, and teach them prudence. As specie payments approach, the buying power of money will steadily increase, and the price of commodities of all kinds decline. Out of debtis out of danger now, with more truth than ever.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

Forty-six years ago, in 1820, the character of New-York Flour was below that of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. There was an inspector, but his standard was regarded as neither very high nor very uniform. Some of the New-York millers theu made good flour, above the standard, and doubtless found their interest premoted by keeping up the credit of their brands. But in general, the credit and character of New-York Flour, at home and abroad, was below that of the other States before named.

In the year 1821, or early in 1822, John Brown, baker, and an excellent judge of flour, was appointed to the office of Inspector ot Flour in New-York. He raised the New-York standard of Inspection up to that of any, and above that of most of the Southern Inspectors. The grades of wheaten flour were five: Superfine, Fine, Fine Middlings, Middlings and Ship Stuff. Some of the millers, when they considered their flour to be of superior quality, would put on their brand twice, which was called their double brand, and which would command a more ready sale, and sometimes a higher price, but not often an advance of more than twenty-five cents per barrel. Whoever then bought a barrel of Western or Troy Flour for a family at a cost, perhaps, of from \$5 to \$7, had as good bread and pastry from it, as can now be made of St. Louis flour, costing \$17 or \$18. But little was then heard or thought of extra flour, and nothing of the numerous extras that now figure on the barrels, and crowd the daily market reports in the newspapers.

Some millers kept their mills running upon standard flour, such as would pass inspection as superfine, and did not aim higher. Occasionally they would run too near, or even against the standard, and then John Brown's deputies would cut off super and leave fine, which usually reduced the price from 25 to 50 cents per barrel. Fine or superfine, it was a good wholesome article for bread, and was in good repute both at home and in foreign markets.

Temptations assailed some of the millers then, as possibly they may incite some of the fraternity now. A large quantity of foreign wheat had been stored in bond in England, where it had lain several years, and had become unsound-musty. It had a peculiar, dank, malarious odor, and was called Bag Wheat, having been imported in bags. More than one of the New-York millers bought some of this bag wheat, and the father of Edw. Garrison Walker, recently elected to ground it with sound wheat, to the material injury of the quality of their flour, and the reputation of their brands. When very lightly sprinkled, the mixture being mostly of sound wheat, it did sometimes escape the critical examination of the deputy inspectors, and pass their ordeal. But it was not safe then. A little eaven of that kind was sufficient to leaven the whole lump of the barrel, and insure its return to the ven-

In the Summer of 1822, the yellow fever, so-called, appeared at the foot of Rector-st., and about Albany Basin. The lower part of the City was nearly deserted, and what business was left to it was driven up town--up to and above Spring-st. As vessels could not be furnished with clean bills of health, the foreign business, so far as exports were concerned, was broken up. The price of flour was so low, that many thousand barrels, principally of Troy and Western brands were sent to Philadelphia, and there sold at a profit. The barrels and the branding were not in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Pennsylvania; but the friendly and lenient inspector forbore their rigid enforcement, giving notice to the New Yorkers. that if they should come another year, they must ex pect to comply with the laws of his State.

The quality of the flour was so decidedly above the Pennsylvania standard of inspection, that some of the western fine was fully up to Pennsylvania superfine, and passed as such there. The good people of Philadelphia were not backward in appreciating this superiority, and, for a long time afterward, took care to be supplied with the better brands of New York Western Flour. How is it now ! How is New York Flour appreciated in our own market ! The market report of Tuesday, November 13, 1866, quotes:

Superfine State,
Extra State (unsound).
Extra State (unsound).
Extra State (sound).
The lower grades of Western Extra
Shipping Otao
Trade Ohio.
St. Lenis Extras
Southern Flour Trade and Family brands Here is a sad reverse for New-York Superfine, as

well as for New-York Extra Flour, since the days of the Inspectorate of John Brown. What sort of New-York Superfine Flour must that be which is sold for \$8 50 per barrel, when Southern and South-Western Flour commands at our own deers from \$17 to \$18! The latter is nothing more than good flour, well manufactured from good wheat. Does the miller put his name on the heads of his barrels of flour which he sells at \$850? If he does so, and if his flour is good, people will know where to go for good, cheap, half-priced flour. If he does not put his name on his barrels, why not? Must the State of New-York have the credit or the discredit, as the fact may be, of indorsing and sending forth under its own name, half-priced flour which the manufacturer of it will not indorse with his own name! Possibly the Legislature may have something to say in answer to this question.

We regret to notice a disposition upon the part of certain newspapers outside of New-York to discountenance Mr. D. H. Craig's effort to establish a rival agency to the old Associated Press. There is nothing like competition in business, and it is the interest of every newspaper outside of New-York City, as well as of the general public, that Mr. Craig should succeed.

-The Washington Chronicle has, it will thus be seen. retired from the Associated Press. This, of course, The Chronicle has a right to do, and, we think, it shows wisdom. The Washington journals are always made

up of the news in the morning New-York and Philadelphia papers, and it is the worst economy to pay for telegraphing when all the news comes in the evening

VENETIA AND ROME.

The annexation of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy s now an accomplished fact, as the plebisciting popular vote on the question has resulted in 641,758 votes being east in favor of annexation, and only 69 against it. Such a unanimity is without parallel in modern history. Before the election, it had been reported that many Republicans on the one sida and many Ultramontanes on the other, would vote against annexation. The former, it was thought would be influenced by the emphatic refusal of Marzini to recognize the Government of Victor Emanuel. while the Ultramontanes would decline to vote for an excommunicated prince. The result of the election shows that both these parties have sacrificed their grievances and complaints upon the altar of their common country. They not only did not vote against annexation, but they cast their votes for it. There were hardly any abstentions. With a population about equal to that of Ohio, the vote cast almost equals the highest vote ever east in the State of New-York. Thus the plebiscitum of Venetia will stand forth in history as the most emphatic and most unanimous expression of a national will that has ever been

made The verdict of the people of Venetia for shadows the fate of Rome. In the course of about a month the French will have evacuated Papal territory, and the Romans will then find an opportunity to express their wishes. The threat of excommunication against every one who will, in any way, cooperate in the overthrow of the Papal rule, may somewhat increase the negative votes, but that an immense majority of the inhabitants of the Papal territory will vote and, if necessary, fight for annexation, admits of no doubt. As the withdrawal of the French troops, is near at hand, we shall soon hear of a manifestation clearly showing the sentiments of the people of the Papal dominious.

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS. It is useless to call in question the fact that the pre

ent enormous prices of food, as well as of other articles needful for the supply of human wants, are very much enhanced by speculations stimulated by an inflated, and ever fluctuating currency. Our currency is our medium of exchange, but it has become a very uncertain measure of value. Borrowers of money in the City of New-York, on good collateral security, can be supplied at five or six per cent.; while borrowers in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other interior cities where provisions are collected, and more or less stored for an advance, have to pay 10 or 12 per cent.; and sometimes, as Moses has it in the play, when they want the money very much, they are charged double. So long as speculators can borrow at these rates of usauce, they will run up prices by competition with each other, and withhold their corn from the market, until a more stringent money pressure shall compel them to sell, with or without a profit; not unfrequently from deterioration, unsoundness, and a declining market, at a heavy loss. The late decline in price of a few articles, al ready indicates the possibility of such a condition of things. The Secretary of the Treasury may promote it, if he will reduce the volume of the currency and prepare for specie payments.

Let us urge Congress to be prompt with the enactment of a good Bankrupt Law. The speculators, if they cannot pay 100, had better pay 75 or 50 per cent., and begin again on a better and safer foundation; er better yet, turn their attention to the more substantial biessings and solid rewards of Agriculture. The tendency of our inflated currency, by raising prices, is, to discourage and diminish our exports, and to impair, if not to destroy, what protection our laws afford to Domestic Industry generally, and in particular to Domestic Manufactures. Other things being equal, the Nation that has the best, the most stable currency, enjoys the most effectual protection.

Many of the leading men of South Carolina, including Gov. Orr, sustain an effort to educate the 4,000 colored children of Charleston, and prepare the best of them for teachers. We are heartily glad to hear this; for all the Blacks need to obtain their rights is education enough to prove them. David Walker, the Massachussetts Legislature, and celebrated as the author of "Walker's Appeal,"-a work circulated among the slaves in 1830-thus urged the necessity of education on his people:

education on his people:

"I would crawt on my hands and knees through mud and mire to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and hambly supplicate him to instill into me that which neither men nor devils could remove only with my life. For colored people in acquire learning in this country makes tyrants quake and tremble on their analy foundations. Why, what is the matter if why, they know that their internal deeds of cruelty will be made known to the world. Do you suppose one man of sense and learning would submit himself, his tather, his mother, wife and children, to be slaves to a wretched man like himself, who, instead of compensating him for his labors, chains and beats him and his family almost to death, leaving life, chough, however, to work and to call him master? No, no! he would cut his devillah throat from ear to car, and well do the slaveholders know it. The bare name of educating the colored people scares our cruel oppressors to death. But if they do not have enough to be frightened for yet, it will be because they can always keep se ignorant. The Whites shall have enough of the Blacks yet, as true as took aits on his throne in Heaven."

—The truth of Walker's argument has been illus-

-The truth of Walker's argument has been illustrated in the advancement of his son; and education is not less important now than 30 years ago. An intelligent, industrious race can never be kept in subjugation in a free country. This the slaveholders knew when their laws made it a crime to teach a negro to read. The freedmen's schools are destined to work a peaceful revolution in the South, and every effort to extend them should be encouraged.

SOLON ROBINSON'S NOVEL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Please correct some slight errors in your announce ment of "Solon Robinson's Novel." It is true it is a novel, because it is "something out of the common course-unexpected, strange." But, in the common at ceptation of the word, it is as much parrative as novel. It is made up in part of personal recollections and descriptions of Indian character and persons, and living historical persons and events of frontier life. It is true the scenes are colored, and facts and fiction interwoven; and there-fore, perhaps, it is proper, as a whole, to call it a novel or romance. I assure you it is filled with scenes and stories romance. I assure you it is filled with scenes and stories incident to life upon the border of civilization, which your readers will find intensely interesting—more so than anything I have ever written before; and this is not my "first novel." It must rank as the fourth at least. You have misprinted the name, which is that of one of the most remarkable characters in the story. It is not Newoutos, but "Me-won-t-toe"—meaning the man of mystery, a magician—in Indian, "a great medicine." It is a kind of medicine that readers will not consider very quackish after they have perused the whole story.

Respectfully, &c., Solon Rominson.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George W. Smalley, one of the editors of Tan TRIBUNE, who has been in Europe for the last few months on a special mission for this paper, returned last Wednesday in the Persia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a very able and eloquent Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a very able and and assesseaker, is now prepared to deliver before lyceums or literary associations her new lecture, entitled "Bread and the Ballot"—a deciaration of the position of women before the law, and their need of suffrage as a protection against oppression in place and wages. She has also prepared a lecture upon "The present duty of Congress to establish a Republican form of Government, not only in the Rebet States but throughout the entire Thirty-six."

B. We sincerely commend her to Lecture Committees as a finished writer and effective orator.

The Methodist, in this week's issue, announces that it has made arrangements with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to furnish a sermon every fortnight; the first of the series to appear early in December. The sermons will be expressly reported for The Methodist, revised by Mr. Beecher himself, and protected by copyright. The same paper is also making arrangements for the publication, during the year 1867, of sermons by the leading Methodist pulpit orators, both in America and in Europe. The Methodist has long been in the first ranks of the religious journals of our country, and this new feature caunot fail to add largely to the annulses of its readers and friends.